

**Q/ Answer with the most appropriate choice: (100 Marks)**

**Exam Date : 2024/6/29**

(درجة واحدة لكل فرع )

- 1. The part of the masticatory system that act as a cushion between the denture base and the supporting structures is:**
  - a. Bones.
  - b. Muscles.
  - c. Ligaments.
  - d. Teeth.
  - e. Oral mucous membrane.
- 2. The primary stress bearing area in the mandible is:**
  - a. Mylohyoid line.
  - b. Buccal shelf area.
  - c. Residual alveolar ridge.
  - d. Mental foramen.
  - e. External oblique line.
- 3. One of the posterior limiting structures in the maxillary arch is:**
  - a. Residual alveolar ridge.
  - b. Incisive papilla.
  - c. Median palatine raphe.
  - d. Hamular notch.
  - e. Labial frenum.
- 4. The specialized mucosa**
  - a. Covers the dorsum of the tongue.
  - b. Covers the ventral surface of the tongue.
  - c. Covers the lips.
  - d. Covers the vestibules.
  - e. b & d.
- 5. Certain regions in the maxillary and mandibular edentulous foundations, which are suited to bear the forces of mastication called**
  - a. Stress relief areas.
  - b. Stress bearing areas.
  - c. none stress areas
  - d. tolerance to pressure any place
  - e. none of the mentioned above.
- 6. The palatine processes**
  - a. they are located opposite the 1st molar region.
  - b. They arise as horizontal plates from the body of the maxilla.
  - c. They arise from the lower surface of the maxilla. It consists of two parallel plates.
  - d. The part of the alveolar process that remain after loss of teeth.
  - e. some denture require relief over this area.

**7. The Posterior Palatal Seal is placed at**

- a. the junction between immovable and movable parts of the soft palate.
- b. the junction between hard and soft palate
- c. the junction of the ridge and horizontal plates of palatine bone.
- d. the junction between the horizontal plates from the body of the maxilla
- e. none of the mentioned above.

**8. Regarding sequence of oral examination:**

- a. Firstly, accurate diagnostic cast making then reliefs of pain and finally intraoral radiograph.
- b. Firstly, reliefs of pain then accurate diagnostic cast making and finally intraoral radiograph.
- c. Firstly, intraoral radiograph then reliefs of pain and finally accurate diagnostic cast making.
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

**9. The objectives of prosthodontic treatment are:**

- a. Restoring the lost function within the limits of tissue tolerance of the patient.
- b. Esthetically pleasing restoration.
- c. Comfort of the patient
- d. The preservation and maintenance of the health of the remaining teeth and oral tissues
- e. All of the above

**10. Occluded diagnostic casts can be used to point out to the patient:**

- a. Evidence of tooth migration.
- b. Effects of further tooth migration.
- c. Loss of occlusal support.
- d. Cariogenic and periodontal implications of further neglect.
- e. All of the above

**11. All are indications for the use of removable partial denture EXCEPT:**

- a. Partial edentulous space C1 I and C1 II
- b. Teeth with recent extraction
- c. Short span edentulous area
- d. Need for bilateral stabilization
- e. Excessive loss of residual bone

**12. The ventral surface of the tongue is covered by:**

- a. Masticatory mucosa.
- b. Lining mucosa.
- c. Specialized mucosa.
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b are correct

**13. The angle formed by the floor of occlusal rest with the minor connector should be:**

- a. More than 90 degree.
- b. Equal to 90 degree.
- c. Less than 90 degree
- d. Less than 180 degree.
- e. b and c only.

**14. The extraction of teeth is indicated with:**

- a. Teeth whose presence may be detrimental to the design of the partial denture.
- b. Nonstrategic teeth that would present complications
- c. Impacted teeth
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and c are correct

**15. Causes of irritated tissue**

- a. Ill-fitting dentures
- b. Nutritional disturbances
- c. Diabetes
- d. Blood dyscrasia
- e. All of the above

**16. Reciprocal clasp arm may be placed**

- a. on a height of contour
- b. above a height of contour
- c. no higher than the cervical portion of the middle third of the crown
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

**17. In order to prepare the mouth to receive an RPD, all retained roots or root fragments should be removed if:**

- a. They are in close proximity to the tissue surface
- b. There is evidence of associated pathology
- c. Residual roots are adjacent to abutment teeth
- d. Retained roots may contribute to the progression of periodontal pockets
- e. All of the above

**18. In the Anatomical or Mucostatic impression techniques.**

- a. The surface contour of the ridge is recorded at its resting form.
- b. Soft or less viscous alginate impression material is used.
- c. Distal end of partial denture will show tissue ward movement under occlusal.
- d. Recommended for tooth supported partial dentures Kennedy class III and IV.
- e. All of the above.

**19. The material of choice for mucostatic impression technique**

- a. Alginate
- b. impression compound
- c. putty
- d. Impression wax
- e. None of above.

**20. ....the loss of fluid from impression material occurs in a short period of time and can affect the accuracy of the master cast.**

- a. Imbibition.
- b. Chalky cast surface.
- c. Syneresis.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

- 21. In making stone cast and when a ratio of water to powder is too high**
- a. This may cause volumetric changes in the size of the cast.
  - b. It will result in a weak cast.
  - c. Result in trapping of air in the cast.
  - d. This may cause changes in the colour of the cast.
  - e. None of the above.
- 22. Only one of the following Classification depending on theories of impression making:**
- a. Primary impression
  - b. Diagnostic impression
  - c. polysulphide impression
  - d. mucocompressive impression
  - e. final impression
- 23. Altered cast impression technique to have**
- a. anatomical and functional form impression
  - b. functional form impression
  - c. Impression procedures for tooth- borne partial dentures
  - d. should be designed to record tissues in a manner that minimizes support.
  - e. usually used for upper impression
- 24. For obtaining functional impression for RPD:**
- a. Teeth are recorded in anatomical form and ridge in functional form
  - b. Teeth are recorded in functional form and ridge in anatomical form
  - c. Teeth and ridge are recorded both in anatomical and functional form
  - d. Teeth and ridge are recorded in functional form
  - e. None of the above
- 25. Casts should be poured immediately into hydrocolloid impressions because**
- a. When exposed to air, they rapidly lose water content with resultant shrinkage
  - b. Cast material will flow more readily when being poured
  - c. The impression will dislodge from the tray if not poured immediately
  - d. all of the above true
  - e. None of the above
- 26. Gelation reaction of alginate takes place next to the tissues, and any movement of the tray during setting will result in**
- a. Internal stresses that will cause impression distortion.
  - b. Fractured cast.
  - c. Weak cast.
  - d. Patient injury.
  - e. Chucky cast surface.
- 27. The possible causes of distortion of the hydrocolloid impression are as follows:**
- a. Use of an impression tray that is not rigid.
  - b. Partial dislodgment from the tray.
  - c. Expansion caused by imbibition.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.

**28. Incisive papilla and median palatal raphe considered**

- a. Relief area.
- b. Stress bearing area.
- c. Limit area.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**29. Support is**

- a. Resistance to vertical components of masticatory force in a direction away to the basal seat.
- b. Resistance to vertical components of masticatory force in a direction toward the basal seat.
- c. Resistance to horizontal components of masticatory force in a direction away to the basal seat.
- d. Resistance to horizontal components of masticatory force in a direction toward the basal seat.
- e. None of the above.

**30. Distal extension RPD depend on**

- a. The mucosa for some support, stability, & retention.
- b. The residual ridge for some support, stability, & retention.
- c. The artificial teeth for some support, stability, & retention.
- d. The clasps for some support, stability, & retention.
- e. The abutment teeth for some support, stability, & retention.

**31. A composite support defines as**

- a. Support come from teeth only.
- b. Support come from residual ridge only.
- c. Support come from both teeth & residual ridge.
- d. Support not come from both teeth & residual ridge.
- e. None of the above.

**32. When RPD metal framework fits the master cast but not the mouth, you should:**

- a. Try to forcefully seat the framework intraorally
- b. Complete the next step and ignoring the fit of framework
- c. Ask the patient about his/her opinion
- d. Postpone the appointment
- e. Remake the framework

**33. For adequate strength of metal framework, the minimum thickness of metal should be:**

- a. 1 mm
- b. 1.5 mm
- c. 2 mm
- d. 2.5 mm
- e. 3 mm

**34. Failure to provide and maintain adequate occlusion on RPD is primarily a result of:**

- a. Failure to use the face-bow.
- b. An unacceptable occlusal plane.
- c. Adequate support for the denture base.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**35. Direct seating pressure should be applied to the**

- a. Rest seats and major connector only.
- b. Clasp and minor connector.
- c. Minor connector.
- d. None of the above.
- e. All of the above.

**36. In framework the finishing lines should**

- a. Sharp.
- b. Well delineated.
- c. Less than 90°
- d. All of above
- e. None of above.

**37. Direct apposition of casts should be used in:**

- a. Class I Kennedys RPD.
- b. Class II Kennedys RPD.
- c. Short span class III Kennedy's RPD.
- d. Short span class IV Kennedy's RPD.
- e. D & C.

**38. When one or more distal extension areas are present, the recording medium of choice will be:**

- a. Direct apposition of casts by hands.
- b. Interocclusal record with base plate wax.
- c. Occlusion rim on record base.
- d. B & c.
- e. All the above.

**39. Occlusal relations using occlusion rims on record base:**

- a. When one or more distal extension areas are present .
- b. When a tooth- supported edentulous space is short.
- c. When opposing teeth are meet.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**40. Excellent occlusal recording materials include:**

- a. Zinc oxide eugenol impression material.
- b. Alginate.
- c. Agar- agar.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**41. Occlusion is very important factor in developing-----RPD**

- a. retentive
- b. stable
- c. supportive
- d. a and c
- e. none of above.

**42. The desirable occlusal contact when the maxillary complete denture oppose RPD are:**

- a. Bilateral occlusion in eccentric positions.
- b. Working side contact only.
- c. Balancing side contact only.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**43. At trial stage, Patient with an anterior edentulous space has been decreased by drifting of the teeth, in order to achieve an acceptable esthetic result in trial denture, you have to:**

- a. Decrease number of teeth.
- b. Rotate or overlap the teeth.
- c. Narrow teeth should be used.
- d. A and b.
- e. All of the above.

**44. For the selection of tooth shade:**

- a. Should be viewed using a fluorescent light source.
- b. Should be viewed using a incandescent light sources.
- c. Should be viewed using a natural light source.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**45. The trial stage allows the practitioner to evaluate the:**

- a. The incisal edges of the natural anterior teeth should be following the curve formed by the upper lip when smiling.
- b. Mesial and distal borders should be thin so that the flange blends with the adjacent mucosa.
- c. The lateral borders of any anterior flange should be thicken and should terminate over the concavities.
- d. Selection of an appropriate shade, the prosthesis should be viewed using only a natural light source.
- e. All of the above.

**46. At trial stage, what are the things that should be checked when the trial dentures are still on mounted cast?**

- a. Evaluate the shade.
- b. Ask for patient's comments on appearance.
- c. Adaptation of partial dentures on the casts.
- d. Check centric jaw relation and centric occlusion.
- e. All of the above.

**47. During try-in of removable partial denture. If all anterior teeth are being replaced and the upper lip is of normal length,**

- a. The edges of the central incisors should not be visible when the lip is relaxed.
- b. The gingival contours of the denture base should be visible.
- c. The edges of the central incisors (1-2mm) should be visible when the lip is relaxed.
- d. 6 mm from incisor should be visible when the lip is relaxed.
- e. None of the above.

**48. One of the pressure areas most commonly encountered in the mandibular arch PRD.**

- a. The buccal slope of the mandibular ridge in the premolar area.
- b. Above the mylohyoid ridge.
- c. The border extension into the retromylohyoid space.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

**49. Under extended denture borders may cause**

- a. Ulceration, pain, and swelling of the vestibular tissues.
- b. The muscles and frenum will tend to dislodge the RPD during function.
- c. May interfere with the complete seating of the RPD.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**50. Pressure indicating paste are used**

- a. To evaluate the centric relation
- b. To detect the high spot
- c. To evaluate balance occlusion.
- d. To evaluate the fit of individual denture base.
- e. All of the above.

**51. Preprosthetic procedures for lower arch are**

- a. Intraseptal Valvuloplasty
- b. Mylohyoid Ridge Reduction
- c. Genial Tubercle Reduction
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

**52. Epulis Fissuratum**

- a. Its etiology is associated with chronic trauma to the involved areas from ill-fitting prosthesis.
- b. This lesion in the early stages, surgical therapies may be effective.
- c. This lesion in the later stages, nonsurgical therapies may be effective.
- d. A & B
- e. A & C.



**53. ill-fitting prosthesis will cause**

- a. Inflammatory Papillary Hyperplasia of the Palate.
- b. Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia.
- c. Epulis Fissuratum.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**54. Surgical guide used with**

- a. Bone recontouring
- b. teeth recontouring
- c. occlusal adjustment
- d. Impression recording
- e. None of above

**55. Treatment of palatal exostosis**

- a. Relieving
- b. Surgical removal
- c. Fingernail massage
- d. Tooth brush massage
- e. All of above.

**56. Type of patient do not appreciate dentist effort and have no desire to wear dentures**

- a. Exacting patient
- b. Indifferent patient
- c. Hysterical patient
- d. Philosophical patient
- e. None of above.

**57. Problems with advancing age can be anticipated with**

- a. Coordination
- b. Bone resorption
- c. Tissue sensitivity
- d. Healing
- e. All of the above

**58. Diagnosis defined as**

- a. The determination of the nature, location and causes of disease.
- b. The process of deciding the nature of a diseased condition by examination.
- c. The process is done after the treatment plan.
- d. A & B
- e. B & C.

**59. Class I for muscle tone is**

- a. approximately normal function and tone and tactile sense
- b. subnormal function and tone.
- c. normal tissue tone and function.
- d. subnormal function and normal tone.
- e. None of the above.

**60. Class II for Facial profile is**

- a. straight profile
- b. square profile
- c. Prognathic profile
- d. Retrognathic profile
- e. None of the above

**61. Pathologic mucosa is**

- a. Class I of mucosa condition.
- b. Class II of mucosa condition.
- c. Class III of mucosa condition.
- d. Class IV of mucosa condition.
- e. Class V of mucosa condition.

**62. Ovoid arch form**

- a. offers a less denture resistance to rotation.
- b. offers a more denture resistance to rotation.
- c. offers no denture resistance to rotation.
- d. Not effects denture resistance to retention.
- e. None of the above.

**63. Retention for mucostatic impression technique for complete denture:**

- a. Better than mucocompressive.
- b. Same as selective pressure technique.
- c. Poor peripheral seal.
- d. (b) and(c).
- e. None of the above.

**64. Primary impression for complete denture is:**

- a. Usually over extended
- b. Poor recording of stress bearing areas.
- c. Usually with zinc oxide eugenol.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**65. Which of below material not use in making final impression?**

- a. Rubber base
- b. Impression compound
- c. Alginate
- d. Zinc oxide eugenol
- e. Impression plaster

**66. (Mucostatic) technique**

- a. The impression is made with an oversized tray.
- b. Impression is subjected to pressure during taking.
- c. Tray constructed with less relief in the primary denture stress bearing area and greater relief in the nonbearing areas.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**67. Bennet's movement of mandible is related to:**

- a. Condylar rotation.
- b. Lateral bodily movement of the mandible.
- c. Protrusive movement of mandible.
- d. Edge to edge occlusion.
- e. Cusp- fossa relation of teeth.

**68. Rotation of condyles occur in \_\_\_\_\_ of TMJ cavity.**

- a. Upper compartment.
- b. Lower compartment.
- c. Meniscus.
- d. Medial wall of glenoid fossa.
- e. None of the above.

**69. Hinge axis facebow record:**

- a. Relationship of teeth to the axis of rotation of the jaw.
- b. Relationship of maxilla to mandible.
- c. Relationship of mandible to cranium.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**70. The muscle that acts as a steering mechanism for the mandible during movement is:**

- a. Masseter.
- b. Medial pterygoid.
- c. Lateral pterygoid.
- d. Temporalis.
- e. Genioglossus.

**71. The distance of the incisive papilla from the incisal edge of the mandibular incisors in the natural dentition is about**

- a. 8 mm.
- b. 10 mm.
- c. 6 mm.
- d. 4 mm.
- e. 2 mm.

**72. Which of below not consider physiologic method measure for vertical dimension?**

- a. Articulated cast
- b. Phonetics
- c. Aesthetic
- d. Swallowing threshold
- e. Wax occlusal rims

**73. Interocclusal rest distance is**

- a. A physiologic rest position
- b. Rest vertical dimension
- c. freeway space
- d. Vertical dimension
- e. None of the above

**74. Both increased & decreased vertical relations will cause**

- a. Loss of biting power.
- b. muscular fatigue& pain in T.M.J region
- c. Increased rate of residual ridge resorption
- d. A&B
- e. B&C

**75. One method for recording rest vertical dimension used willis guide is**

- a. Facial measurements after swallowing and relaxing.
- b. Tactile sense.
- c. Measurement of anatomic landmarks.
- d. Speech or Phonetic.
- e. Electro-myographic method.

**76. The relation between the mandible and the maxillae in the anteroposterior direction and medio lateral direction:**

- a. Horizontal jaw relations.
- b. vertical jaw relations
- c. Orientation relations
- d. only centric relation.
- e. Protrusive jaw relation.

**77. For determining the accurate rest position of vertical dimension.**

- a. Tactile sense the best method,
- b. phonetic method the accurate one.
- c. measurements method more reliable.
- d. pre-extraction records
- e. no one method can be acceptable as being valid for all patients, it is advisable to use several methods and compare the results.

**78. Centric Interocclusal Record mean:**

- a. to record the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch to an anatomic reference point
- b. Anteriorly it should be Parallel to the interpupillary line of the eye.
- c. to record the relationship between the maxillary and mandibular arches when the condyles are in their most anterosuperior position in the glenoid fossae.
- d. all of the mentioned above true.
- e. none of the mentioned above.

**79. In Trial stage of the complete denture, Causes of instability**

- a. Warpage of the denture base.
- b. Posterior teeth set buccal to the underlying alveolar ridge.
- c. Hard unrelieved area in the midline e.g. torus palatinus.
- d. B&C.
- e. A&B&C.

**80. In the mouth the trial dentures should be examined in respect of: -**

- a. Impression technique and materials used.
- b. Occlusion including the vertical dimension of occlusion.
- c. Types and locations of clasps.
- d. all mentioned above
- e. None of the above.

**81. In Trial stage of the complete denture, during evaluation of the phonetics, the labiodental sounds F&V are**

- a. Between the upper incisors and the posterior one third of the lower lip.
- b. Affected by the anteroposterior position of lower anterior teeth and their length.
- c. If upper anterior short, f sound will be more like an v.
- d. If upper anterior long, v sound will be more like f.
- e. All of the above.

**82. During try in appointment, v sound will be more like an f sound**

- a. If upper anterior teeth short.
- b. If upper anterior teeth long.
- c. If lower anterior teeth short.
- d. If lower anterior teeth long.
- e. None of the above.

**83. Trial denture assessment in the mouth, the denture should be assessed individually for**

- a. Physical retention.
- b. Vertical dimension.
- c. CR position.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**84. In Trial of complete denture, the mounted cast is checked for:**

- a. The mounting rings are firmly screwed in their position.
- b. Moving of the articulator smoothly from centric to eccentric position without cuspal interlocking.
- c. The trial denture bases lie properly on their casts and the teeth meet evenly in centric relation.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**85. The most preferred method for correction of occlusal disharmony is:**

- a. Extra-oral selective grinding.
- b. Intra-oral selective grinding.
- c. Articulating paper method.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**86. BULL rule for occlusal correction means relief of the inner inclines of:**

- a. Buccal cusp of maxillary teeth on working side.
- b. Buccal cusp of maxillary teeth on balancing side.
- c. Buccal cusp of upper teeth on centric relation.
- d. Lingual cusp of lower teeth on balancing side.
- e. All of the above.

**87. If denture base overextension is not corrected may cause**

- a. Denture hypersocia
- b. Denture hyperemia
- c. Denture hyperplasia
- d. Denture hypertension
- e. Denture hyperbase

**88. To identify areas of denture overextension, we can used**

- a. Modelling wax
- b. Inlay wax
- c. Disclosing wax
- d. Detecting wax
- e. Sticky wax

**89. Which statement is incorrect?**

- a. Extra-oral selective grinding makes possible more accurate markings with the articulating paper or tape
- b. Intra oral selective grinding reduces patient participation
- c. Extra oral selective grinding provides a stable working foundation.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**90. Thick palatal acrylic in complete denture leads to**

- a. Chewing problem.
- b. Pain.
- c. looseness
- d. Halitosis
- e. Other.

**91. Adaptation to mastication using new set of complete dentures needs**

- a. 2-4 days.
- b. 2-4 weeks.
- c. 6-8 days.
- d. 6-8 weeks.
- e. 2-3 month.

**92. Generally, the patient with complete denture may complain many problems, which can be**

- a. Looseness or instability
- b. Halitosis
- c. Saliva under dentures
- d. Loss of taste.
- e. All of the above.

**93. Overextended denture is correct by**

- a. Relief
- b. PIP
- c. Mouth rinse
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

**94. If denture looseness happens, we have to check**

- a. Peripheral extension
- b. Posterior palatal seal
- c. Adaptation of denture base
- d. Occlusion
- e. All of the above.

**95. If the denture drops occasionally this may be due to**

- a. Poor retention
- b. Poor stability
- c. Poor support
- d. Low frenal attachment
- e. None of the above.

**96. Improper occlusion causing denture to loosen and allowing saliva under denture lead to:**

- a. Burning sensation
- b. Redness beneath the denture
- c. Deafness
- d. Gagging
- e. Pain in the TMJ.

**97. For a removable partial denture an intraoral scanner:**

- a. Easily scan distally extended flat and broad edentulous area
- b. Can take functional impression
- c. Scan a master cast made from conventional functional impression
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b are correct

**98. Relining for complete denture involves:**

- a. Replacing the whole denture base.
- b. Adding to the flanges only.
- c. Adding to lip support.
- d. Resurfacing the denture.
- e. Replacing the artificial teeth.

**99. The best impression technique for relining procedure is:**

- a. Closed mouth impression technique.
- b. Open mouth impression technique.
- c. Mucostatic impression technique.
- d. Altered cast technique.
- e. Mucocompression technique.

**100. Errors in complete denture occlusion can result from a number of factors include:**

- a. Change in the state of the temporomandibular joints.
- b. Inaccurate maxillomandibular relation records by the dentist.
- c. Errors in the transfer of maxillomandibular relation records.
- d. Ill-fitting temporary record bases
- e. All of the above

**101. The articulating paper is not preferred over the wax sheet for the following reasons:**

- a. The presence of saliva will complicate the use of articulating paper intraorally.
- b. It is difficult to place the articulating paper on both sides of the arch at the same time.
- c. The articulating paper may color even the teeth that are not in occlusion.
- d. Mucosal displacement and tipping of the dentures can bring non-occluding teeth into contact with the articulating paper.
- e. All of the above

**102. One of the following fractures or mishaps cannot be repaired in Cr/Co RPD framework.**

- a. Fractured clasp.
- b. Fractured major connector.
- c. Fractured rest.
- d. Fractured denture tooth (teeth).
- e. Fractured minor connector.

**103. The most commonly denture base material used for complete dentures is:**

- a. Polyamide.
- b. PEEK.
- c. Thermoplastic acetyl.
- d. Polymethyl methacrylate.
- e. None of the above.

**104. Deciding to repair or remake an existing RPD affected by**

- a. The frequency of appointments, which represents production time.
- b. The patient's medical status.
- c. The degree of difficulty of the impression - making procedures.
- d. The associated dental laboratory fees.
- e. All of the above.

**105. Disadvantages of Virginia Removable Partial Denture are:**

- a. Hygiene problems
- b. Caries potential
- c. Poor retention
- d. A and b
- e. None of the above

**106. The most advantage of digital process for fabricating partial denture**

- a. More accurate surveying
- b. Better control of undercut
- c. Best position of retaining clasp arm
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

**107. In severe diabetes, what is secreted in the mouth that can lead to a poor fit of the denture?**

- a. Vitamin B
- b. Acetone
- c. Calcium
- d. Vitamin C
- e. Ketones

**108. ....is a type of clasp that engages the undercut in the embrasure between two teeth.**

- a. Back-action clasp
- b. Equipoise clasp
- c. Circumferential clasp / C-clasp
- d. Ball-clasp
- e. Hidden clasp



**109. What is the most suitable material for making repair of a fractured midline of upper denture**

- a. Irreversible hydrocolloids
- b. Reversible hydrocolloid
- c. hot cured acrylic resin
- d. cold cured acrylic resin
- e. flexible nylon

**110. Nylon denture base provides excellent esthetics.**

- a. because unbreakable
- b. not cause allergic reaction
- c. has metal clasps
- d. has tissue-colored clasps that blend with natural teeth
- e. none of the mentioned above